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were in possession of most of eastern Wisconsin. It was not until after Nicolet's visit that the Winnebago, in a fierce war with the tribes south of them, lost a large number of their warriors. Historians are not able to say definitely just where Nicolet first saw a Winnebago village; there seem many good reasons to suppose, however, that it was at Red Banks, on the southeast shore of Green Bay, that the village stood where Nicolet landed. We have only the briefest description of his voyage, given from hearsay by a Canadian historian. He reports that Nicolet came up the Ottawa River, crossed into Georgian Bay, and skirted Lake Huron to the Huron villages then on its southeast border. There he obtained a canoe and five Huron guides, and pushed north and west until he found the "men of the sea," as the other Indians called the Winnebago. These Indians received him as a god, since he carried thunder and lightning (two pistols) in his hands. They made a great feast for him of many roasted beavers, and entertained him with the best they had. He made a peace between the Winnebago and the Huron, and then returned the way he had come.

SOME WINNEBAGO CHIEFTAINS

We have a local county historical society of this county (Blue Earth) and have been gathering what material we can with reference to its early history. For some eight years during the fifties and early sixties a Winnebago reservation was located in this county, and some of the chiefs of that nation have bequeathed their names to various localities in the county; there is a village by the name of Good Thunder, a township by the name of Decoria, and a small stream called Winneshiek, and we have been trying to find some data with reference to these chiefs. The only one that we can find anything about at all is Chief Decoria; we can find nothing about Winneshiek or Good Thunder. They left this county for their reservation in South Dakota but only stayed there a short time, and I understand that they returned to Wisconsin, to their old hunting grounds there, and that the descendants of their bands are still located in central Wisconsin. Does your library contain any data with reference to these chiefs or any of them?

THOMAS HUGHES,
Mankato, Minn.

If you have access to the *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, you will find much about these Winnebago chiefs. The Decorah family was the best known of all the Winnebago. (This name is

spelled in various ways; we have settled on the above form.) The oldest Decorah, head chief of the tribe, died in 1836. He had several sons, brothers, and cousins. Waukon Decorah, or Snake-skin belonged to the La Crosse band. He was living in 1867; probably his family was the one for whom your township was named. His descendants still live in Nebraska. Angel Decora, an artist from this family, died last year in New York.

Winneshick was another prominent chief, with sons of the same name. They belonged to the Mississippi River bands. Young Winneshick died in 1887 near Black River Falls. He was what was known as a "good Indian." He returned from the Nebraska reservation to Wisconsin about 1872. Descendants of his live near Black River Falls.

Good Thunder's Winnebago name was Wakuntschapinka. He was in the Black Hawk War, apparently on the side of the whites (*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XIII, 465).

If you will write to Dr. N. P. Jipson, 4310 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, he will tell you where you can obtain more information about these chiefs. He is writing a history of the Winnebago Indians and knows several of the present members of the tribe.

BRITISH OFFICERS AT MILWAUKEE

In working up the history of Milwaukee, the Milwaukee Historical Society has been making research for information as to whether England ever had a civil or military officer located at Milwaukee, and also, whether England ever had a war vessel on Lake Michigan.

C. M. SCANLAN,
Milwaukee

There certainly was considerable activity at the Milwaukee Indian village during the Revolutionary period, although whether an officer was stationed there or not it is difficult to say. Charles Langlade and his nephew Charles Gautier de Verville were both officers in the Indian department and were frequently at Milwaukee when raising Indian auxiliaries and supplies. There were also at Milwaukee a trader named St. Pierre and his nephew Marin (Morong), who aided the British officers at Mackinac during the Revolutionary years. Whether either of them was an officer or not does not appear. The British had